THE [Numb. [illegible]]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *March* 1, 1759.

Laſt Sunday an Expreſs came to Town from New-York, with Diſpatches to his Excellency our Governor. By him we have the following important Advices, brought by the Earl of Halifax Packet-Boat, Capt. Morris, who arrived there the 15th of February, in 7 Weeks and 2 Days from Falmouth, *viz.*

LONDON, *November* 23.

This Day both Houſes of Parliament met at WESTMINSTER, *when the Seſſion was opened by Commiſſion, and the Lord Keeper, by his Majeſty's Command, made the following* SPEECH:

My LORDS, and GENTLEMEN,

IN Purſuance of the Authority given to us by his Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal, amongſt other Things, to declare the Cauſes of his holding this Parliament, his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct us to aſſure you, that he always receives the higheſt Satiſfaction, in being able to lay before you any Events, that may promote the Honour and Intereſt of his Kingdoms.

That, in Conſequence of your Advice, and enabled by that Aſſiſtance which you unanimouſly gave him, his Majeſty has exerted his Endeavours to carry on the War in the moſt vigorous Manner, in order to that deſirable End, always to be wiſhed, a ſafe and honourable Peace. It has pleaſed the Divine Providence to bleſs his Majeſty's Meaſures and Arms with Succeſs in ſeveral Parts, and to make our Enemies feel, that the Strength of *Great-Britain* is not to be provoked with Impunity.

We have it alſo in Command from his Majeſty to acquaint you, that the *Conqueſt of the ſtrong* Fortreſs of *Louiſbourg*, with the Iſlands of *Cape-Breton* and *St. John*; the taking of *Frontenac*, of the higheſt Importance to our Operations in *North-America*; and the Reduction of *Senegal*, cannot fail to bring great Diſtreſs upon the *French* Commerce and Colonies; and, in Proportion, to procure great Advantages to our own. That Nation has alſo been made ſenſible, that, whilſt their Forces are ſent forth to invade and ravage the Dominions of their Neighbours, their own Coaſts are not inacceſſible to his Majeſty's Fleets and Armies. This they have experienced in the Demolition of their Works at *Cherbourg*, erected at a great Expence, with a particular View to annoy this Country; and in the Loſs of a great Number of Ships and Veſſels; but no Treatment, however injurious to his Majeſty, could tempt him to make Retaliation on the innocent Subjects of that Crown.

In *Germany*, his Majeſty's good Brother the King of *Pruſſia*, and Prince *Ferdinand of Brunſwick*, have found full Employment for the Armies of *France*, and her Confederates; from which our Operations, both by Sea, and in *America*, have derived the moſt evident Advantage. Their Succeſſes, owing, under God, to their able Conduct, and the Bravery of his Majeſty's Troops and thoſe of his Allies, have been ſignal and glorious.

His Majeſty has further commanded us to obſerve to you, that the common Cauſe of Liberty and Independency is ſtill making noble and vigorous Efforts, againſt the unnatural Union formed to oppreſs it. That the Commerce of his Subjects, the Source of our Riches, has, by the vigilant Protection received from his Majeſty's Fleet, flouriſhed in a Manner not to be paralleled during ſuch Troubles. In this State of Things, his Majeſty, in his Wiſdom, thinks it unneceſſary to uſe many Words to perſuade you to bear up againſt all Difficulties; effectually to ſtand by, and defend his Majeſty; vigorouſly to ſupport the King of *Pruſſia*, and the reſt of his Majeſty's Allies; and to exert yourſelves to reduce our Enemies to equitable Terms of Accommodation.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The uncommon Extent of this War, in different Parts, occaſions it to be uncommonly expenſive. [illegible] that he ſincerely laments, and feels deeply for the Burdens of his People. The ſeveral Eſtimates are ordered to be laid before you; and his Majeſty deſires only ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be requiſite to puſh the War with Advantage, and be adequate to the neceſſary Services.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty has, in the laſt Place, graciouſly commanded us to aſſure you, that he takes ſo much Satiſfaction in that good Harmony which ſubſiſts amongſt his faithful Subjects, that it is more proper for him now to thank you for it, than to repeat his Exhortations to it. This Union, neceſſary at all Times, is more eſpecially ſo in ſuch critical Conjunctures; and his Majeſty doubts not, but the good Effects we have found from it, will be the ſtrongeſt Motives to you to purſue it.

November 24.

The Right Honourable the Houſe of Peers waited upon his Majeſty with the following Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to approach your Throne with Hearts full of that Duty and Affection to your Sacred Perſon and Government, which become the moſt faithful Subjects to the beſt of Kings.

That conſtant Regard and Attention, which your Majeſty has ſhewn to the Honour and Intereſt of your Kingdoms, have filled our Minds with the moſt grateful Sentiments; and we ſee, with real Satiſfaction, thoſe active and vigilant Efforts, which your Majeſty, in your great Wiſdom, has made, to carry on the War with Vigour, in order to the deſirable End, which we all wiſh, a ſafe and honourable Peace.

Juſtice and good Policy required, that our Enemies ſhould feel how dangerous it is for them to provoke the Spirit and Strength of the *Britiſh* Nation. We acknowledge, with becoming Thankfulneſs, the Goodneſs of the Divine Providence, in having crowned your Majeſty's Meaſures and Arms with Succeſs, in ſeveral Parts; and we joyfully congratulate your Majeſty on the Conqueſt of the ſtrong Fortreſs of *Louiſbourg*, with the Iſlands of *Cape-Breton* and *St. John*, the taking of *Frontenac*, and the Reduction of *Senegal*. The high Importance of theſe Succeſſes is apparent, in the Reputation thereby acquired to your Majeſty's Arms, and in the Diſtreſs they cannot fail to bring upon the *French* Commerce, and Colonies, as well as in the happy Effects procured to thoſe of *Great-Britain*.

We have ſeen, with the warmeſt Emotions of Reſentment, the exorbitant Devaſtations committed by the Armies of *France*, upon the Dominions of your Majeſty, and thoſe of your Allies in *Germany*. They muſt now have experienced how much, in Conſequence of their unbounded Ambition to invade their Neighbours, their own Coaſts are expoſed, in the Demolition of their expenſive Works at *Cherbourg*, particularly intended for the Annoyance of this Country; and in the Loſs of ſo many Ships and Veſſels, as well Privateers as others, in their Ports. At the ſame Time, we cannot ſufficiently admire your Majeſty's Magnanimity and Moderation, in not having hitherto retaliated on the innocent Subjects of that Crown, the injurious Treatment which you have received.

We have a juſt Senſe of the real Advantages derived to the Operations of *Great-Britain* in particular, as well as to the common Cauſe in general, from the wiſe Conduct of the King of *Pruſſia*, and Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunſwick*. Their great Abilities, and the Bravery of your Majeſty's Troops, and thoſe of your Allies, have been ſignally conſpicuous in the Succeſſes with which they have been attended; [illegible]

[illegible]

Nothing can poſſibly be of greater National Importance, than the Navigation and Commerce of your Subjects; and we return your Majeſty our dutiful Thanks for that Protection and Security, which they have received from your Royal Care, in the Diſpoſition of your Fleet, to which their preſent flouriſhing Condition is ſo much owing. The Stagnation of our Enemy's Trade, and the taking and deſtroying ſo many of their capital Ships of War, ought, in this View, to be reckoned amongſt the moſt happy Events.

Permit us to declare our grateful Senſe of that paternal Tenderneſs, which your Majeſty has expreſſed for the Burdens of your People. We receive from thence the ſtrongeſt Encouragement to adhere, the more firmly, to the Cauſe of the Proteſtant Religion and Public Liberty, againſt any unnatural Union formed to oppreſs it. In this juſt Cauſe we will, to our utmoſt, effectually ſtand by and defend your Majeſty; ſupport the King of *Pruſſia*, and the reſt of your Allies; and vigorouſly exert ourſelves to reduce our Enemies to equitable Terms of Accommodation.

Our Duty and Fidelity to your Majeſty, and our Zeal for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Family, are uniform and unalterable; our Prayers for the Prolongation of your precious Life, and auſpicious Reign over us, are ſincere and fervent: And we beg Leave to give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that nothing ſhall be wanting on our Part, to improve Union and good Harmony amongſt all your Subjects, for promoting and ſecuring theſe intereſting and eſſential Objects.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I RETURN *you my hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. The Satiſfaction which you expreſs in my Meaſures, and the Zeal you ſhew for my Honour and Support, the true Intereſt of my Kingdoms, and the Aſſiſtance of my Allies, as well as for puſhing the War with Vigour, are highly acceptable to me: They cannot fail to produce the beſt Effects in the preſent Conjuncture.*

November 25.

The Honourable the Houſe of Commons preſented their Addreſs to his Majeſty, which was as follows.

Moſt Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks for the Speech delivered, by your Majeſty's Command, to both Houſes of Parliament.

We beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty, with Hearts full of the moſt unfeigned Joy, upon the many ſignal Succeſſes, with which it has pleaſed Divine Providence to bleſs your Majeſty's Meaſures and Arms in ſeveral Parts of the World; particularly in the important Conqueſt of the ſtrong Fortreſs of *Louiſbourg*, with the Iſlands of *Cape-Breton* and *St. John*; the taking of *Frontenac*, ſo eſſential to our Operations in *North-America*; the Reduction of the valuable Settlement of *Senegal*; the total Demolition of the Harbour and Works of *Cherbourg*, erected at ſo great Expence by the Enemy, with a particular View to annoy this Country; and the Deſtruction of the Shipping and Privateers in the Ports of *France*.

Your Majeſty's faithful Commons ſee, with the higheſt Satiſfaction, how greatly theſe Events redound to the Honour and Intereſts of your Majeſty's Kingdoms, to the upholding the Reputation of the *Britiſh* Arms, and to the maintaining and extending the Glories of your Majeſty's Reign.

We have the moſt lively Senſe of the [illegible] under God, of your Majeſty's Wiſdom in the Powerful Exertion of the [illegible] of theſe Kingdoms, to the Independence and Dignity of the Seas, Trade and Navigation of *France*, whilſt the Commerce of *Great-Britain* flouriſhes in full Protection and Security; and, at the ſame Time, of your Majeſty's Prudence and Magnanimity, in ſteadily ſupporting your Allies, and in carrying on with Vigour, in all Parts, this arduous and neceſſary War.

It is with Joy and Admiration we ſee the Glorious Efforts made in *Germany* by your Majeſty's great Ally the King of *Pruſſia*, and thoſe made by Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunſwick*, ſeconded by the Valour of your Majeſty's Troops, and thoſe of your Allies; and that full Employment has thereby been given to all the Armies of *France*, and of her Confederates; from which, our Operations, both by Sea and in *America*, have received the moſt evident and important Advantages.

Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty, that your faithful Commons, juſtly animated in Defence of the Rights of your Majeſty's Crown, and of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Common Cauſe of Liberty and Independency, againſt the dangerous Union, which hath been formed to oppreſs them, will bear up againſt all Difficulties, and exert themſelves to the utmoſt, by granting to your Majeſty ſuch Supplies as ſhall be neceſſary, effectually to ſtand by, and defend your Majeſty, and vigorouſly to ſupport the King of *Pruſſia*, and the reſt of your Majeſty's Allies; firmly relying on the Wiſdom and Goodneſs of your Majeſty, that the ſame will be applied, in the propereſt Manner, to puſh the War with Advantage, and to reduce the Enemy to equitable Terms of a Safe, Honourable, and Laſting Peace.

We beg Leave, alſo, to expreſs our moſt Grateful Senſe of the Paternal Satisfaction your Majeſty takes, in that Good Harmony, which ſubſiſts amongſt your faithful Subjects; and of your Majeſty's Gracious Acceptance of the univerſal Zeal and Affection of your People; which Salutary Union hath enabled us ſo effectually to exert our Strength Abroad, and hath preſerved, at Home, Tranquillity, Safety, and Public Credit; and we truſt, that the Continuance of the ſame truly National Spirit will, by the Bleſſing of God, be attended with the like Happy Effects for the Future.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my Thanks for your dutiful and affectionate Addreſs; and for this freſh Mark of your unanimous Zeal in Defence of me and my Crown, and of my good Brother the King of Pruſſia, *and the reſt of my Allies.*

You may depend on my conſtant Endeavours for the Preſervation of my Kingdoms, their Trade, and Colonies, and for the Liberties of Europe.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *November* 28.

Journal of the Siege of Neiſs ſince October, to the Raiſing it, on the 6th of November, 1758.

IN the Night of the Firſt of November, the Enemy withdrew their Cannon and Mortars from off the Batteries, and alſo began drawing off their Artillery; ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, and ſome Hundreds of Waggons with Ammunition, having been carried over the Neiſs near Klumpenau, and taken the Road to Ziegenhals; they have however been at Work upon their Approaches and Redoubts, and our Artillery has been kept in conſtant Play. The Deſerters, the Number of whom has been greater this Night than it had yet been before, have all affirmed, that the Loſs of the Beſiegers had been very conſiderable. On the 2d, the Enemy continued that whole Day, and the following Night, ſending back the Cannon, Mortars, and the Ammunition and Baggage Waggons. The Deſerters reported, that the King was approaching with his Army.

In the Night of the 3d, the Enemy raiſed, within 500 Paces of the Citadel, a large Redoubt, which in a few Hours was demoliſhed by the Fire of our Batteries.

On the 4th, in the Afternoon, they at laſt marched off in three Columns, and encamped at Half a Mile from the Place, between Tſchauſchwitz and Klumpenau.

On the 5th a large Body of their Troops paſſed over the Neiſs, near the laſt mentioned Place; another Body ſtill remained in the Camp; and as I obſerved that the Approaches and Redoubts were ſtill full of Men, I ordered a Sally, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, with 600 Foot, [illegible] and 60 Huſſars. My Deſign was, that they ſhould fall upon the Left Wing; and this Scheme was ſo well executed, that the Colonel Marquis de Gravis, of the [illegible] Troops, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Enſign, and 133 [illegible] and private Men, of divers Regiments, were made Priſoners, and about 80 of the Enemy killed. Eighty-one Deſerters came [illegible] to us, and above 100 came the following Night. We had 22 Men killed, [illegible] wounded, and twelve miſſing.

The Enemy, at laſt, entirely abandoned the Approaches on the 6th at One in the Morning, and marched to Ziegenhals. Above 70 Deſerters came over to us that Day. The Enemy were obliged to leave behind them ſeveral Thouſands of Cannon Balls of 24 and 12 Pound Weight, a large Quantity of Bomb Shells of 75 and 50 Pound Weight, and a great many [illegible]

Liſt of the Ammunition and Implements, which the Enemy abandoned near Klumpenau, within the Environs of Neiſs.

12,000 Cannon Balls of 24 Pound Weight; 23,000 ditto of 12; 1700 Bomb Shells of 75 Pound Weight; 3000 ditto of 50; 6000 ditto of 30; 8000 ditto of 10 and 7; 30,000 Grenades; 400 Iron Crows; 3000 Jacks, and 500 thick Planks for Batteries; and 30 Gunpowder Magazines.

N. B. The Balls, Bomb Shells and Grenades, not being ranged Pyramidically, we have not been able to give a very exact Account of it in this Liſt; but we have likewiſe found a great Quantity of Ammunition of all Kinds ſtrewed upon the Roads as far as two Leagues from the Fortreſs.

De Merkatz, Colonel of Artillery.

After raiſing the Siege of Neiſs, General Harſch retired from Freudenthal, where he arrived the 9th, into Bohemia, by Altſtadt and Gulitſch, and General de Ville by Neuſtadt to Troppau. The Deſertion in theſe two Corps continues to be very great, and ſometimes 100 Deſerters come in one Day to Neiſs.

The Fortreſs of Coſell, which has been blockaded theſe four Months, is likewiſe relieved, by the Reſolution the Enemy took in the Night, between the 9th and 10th, to retire and take the Route of Troppau.

Berlin, November 18. Marſhal Daun perceiving, that notwithſtanding the Advantage he had gained at Hochkirchen, he had failed in his principal Deſign, which was to prevent the King of Pruſſia from marching into Sileſia, and raiſing the Siege of Neiſs, thought it proper however to take Advantage of the Abſence of his Majeſty, by falling upon Saxony, in Hopes of making himſelf Maſter, at the ſame Time, of the Cities of Dreſden, Leipſick, and Torgau. For this Purpoſe, he followed the King no farther than Gorlitz, and after detaching a Body of about 24000 Men, in order to make his Majeſty believe, by their March, that the whole Auſtrian Army was upon his Skirts, he himſelf made forced Marches with the main Body towards Dreſden, after having paſſed the Elbe at Pirna. On the 8th Count Schmettau, Governor of Dreſden, was informed, that Marſhal Daun approached the City with his whole Army, and a Part of that of the Empire. Finding himſelf threatened with a Siege, he gave Orders to the Free Battalions quartered in the Suburbs, to defend themſelves from Houſe to Houſe, and to ſet Fire to the Streets, where they could not keep their Ground. The Court having been informed of theſe Orders, ſent M. de Boſe to Count Schmettau, to ſignify to him, that their Royal Highneſſes hoped that, in the Place of their Reſidence, he would not proceed to ſuch Extremities; to which M. Schmettau made Anſwer, that the City of Dreſden being a Fortreſs, with the Defence of which he was charged, he could not avoid burning the Suburbs, whenever they became detrimental to him; but nevertheleſs, if the Court could induce Marſhal Daun to give his Word of Honour not to attack the Town on that Side, he, on his Part, would give his, not to touch the Suburbs: But the Court made Anſwer, That their Hands were too much tied up for them to interfere therein. Here it is proper to add, that it was declared, ſeveral Months before, both to the young Court, and to the States of the Country, and the Magiſtrates of Dreſden, that it depended upon the Court to prevent the Suburbs from being burnt, if they would agree with the Auſtrian Generals that the Capital ſhould not be attacked. On the 9th, about Noon, the Enemy advanced, with their whole Army, behind the Grand Garden. The advanced Poſts immediately charged our Free Battalions and Huſſars, drove them into the Suburbs, attacked the 700 Foot which were poſted there under the Command of Col. Itzenplitz, and puſhed forward as far as the Pirna and Ram Gates, from whence, however, they were repulſed. About Midnight we learned, that Marſhal Daun was erecting Batteries, under Cover of which he intended attacking the Suburbs. M. Schmettau, therefore, on the 10th, could no longer defer ſetting Fire to that Part of the Suburbs which are cloſe to the Ramparts, in order to prevent the Enemy from making a Lodgment there. However, not more than one Third of the Houſes were conſumed. In the Afternoon, Marſhal Daun ſent Col. Sarozki to Count Schmettau, to acquaint him, that ſuch Proceedings were not uſual in a Place, which was to be conſidered as the Reſidence of a Royal Family; and that he, in his own Perſon, muſt be reſponſible for it: To which M. Schmettau anſwered, That the Marſhal ought to be too well inſtructed in the Rules of War, to be ſurpriſed at it, and not to know, that when an Enemy approaches a Town, and attacks it as a Fortreſs, it is uſual to burn the Suburbs. As M. de Sarozki replied, that the Marſhal hoped they would at leaſt ſpare the City, M. Schmettau anſwered, That depended on the Marſhal; but if they intended to batter the Town in Breach, and take it by Aſſault, he would defend it from Street to Street, and at laſt the Caſtle itſelf.

Whilſt Marſhal Daun was thus employed in reducing the City of Dreſden, a Body of the Army of the Circles advanced before Leipſick; and General Haddick marched with 20,000 Men towards Torgau, imagining he ſhould carry, by Storm, a Place almoſt without Defence. But the King, who had not been impoſed upon by theſe Demonſtrations of Marſhal Daun, had given Orders to Lieutenant General Count Dohna, and Major General de Wedel, to march with a Part of the Troops under their Command towards Saxony, to ſupply the Place of thoſe who were drawn off by his March into Sileſia. On the 12th M. de Wedel got to Hertzberg, where he heard of the Arrival of General Haddick before Torgau; and having Recourſe only to his Courage in ſo preſſing a Danger, went, with 200 Huſſars, with the utmoſt Haſte, to Torgau; the Reſt of his Cavalry and Infantry following as faſt as poſſible. After which M. de Wedel attacked the Enemy with 15 Squadrons ſo briſkly, that he obliged them to retire, with great Precipitation, as far as Eulenburg. We made on this Occaſion about 20 Priſoners. General Wedel waited at Torgau for Count Dohna, who having joined him on the 14th, they directed their March together towards Eulenburg. The King marched at the ſame Time, with all poſſible Expedition, on his Return into Luſatia. On the 15th his Majeſty came to Lauban; Marſhal Daun did not think proper to wait the Arrival of the King, but after having made ſeveral unſucceſsful Attempts before Dreſden, between the 8th and 16th, he retired, on the laſt mentioned Day to Pirna, giving up his [illegible] Deſigns upon Saxony. Thus the King, merely by the Report of his marching, occaſioned the raiſing of two Sieges in 14 Days Time; which plainly proves the Falſity of the [illegible] Accounts publiſhed by the Enemy of the [illegible] Affair of Hochkirchen. The Body of Troops, which we-

[illegible] under the Command of Lieutenant-General [illegible], finding themſelves too weak to oppoſe the united Forces of Prince Deux Ponts and Marſhal Daun, [illegible] off by the City of Dreſden, and [illegible] themſelves [illegible] Side of the Elbe, [illegible] to repaſs the Elbe, and [illegible]

L O N D O N, [illegible]

We hear that the Royal George and Magnanime, one of 100 Guns, and the other of [illegible], will join the Squadron under Admiral Boſcawen, cruizing in the Bay of Biſcay.

Nov. [illegible] We have Advice by ſome Letters by the laſt Dutch Mail, that two French Ships of the Line, with a Frigate of War, and about a Dozen Tranſports, have got out of [illegible], and are gone to reinforce the Settlement of Goree, upon the Coaſt of Africa.

Nov. [illegible] England could never boaſt of ſo formidable a Navy as at preſent; and yet, to the Honour of our preſent Miniſtry, we can aſſure our Readers, that beſides thoſe on the Stocks in his Majeſty's Yards, there are not leſs than ten Men of War, of 74 Guns each, building by contract in private Yards, all of which will be ready to launch next Spring. Let Britain vigorouſly purſue theſe Meaſures, and ſhe may ſet the united Force of all Europe at Defiance; and whenever attacked, be no more affrighted with bugbear Invaſions; but be always able to protect herſelf without foreign Auxiliaries, and chaſtiſe the Inſolence of her Enemies in their own Ports and Kingdoms.

It is ſaid that Genoeſe Seamen and Mariners will be employed the enſuing Year.

Perhaps nothing can ſo much ſhew the great Importance of the Cape-Breton Expedition, as the Coſt of Inſuring; for ſince the Reduction of that Place Inſurance to America has fell from [illegible] and even 30 per Cent. to no more than [illegible]; with this remarkable Advantage, that our French Inſurance has riſen in Proportion to the Falling of ours.—So fatal is this Stroke to the French Trade, and ſo beneficial to the Britiſh!

December 2. It is ſaid that ſome Recruits are ordered to be raiſed with all Expedition, which are to be ſent to America.

A Letter from Plymouth ſays, that the Fleet of [illegible] of the Line, 3 Frigates and 30 Tranſports, [illegible] Huſſar, Capt. Elliot, ſtanding to the Weſtward, [illegible] the 16th ult. but as Commodore Keppel ſailed the 11th, it is hoped he will keep before them.

Dec. 5. A Veſſel is diſpatched after Commodore Keppel and Hughes, with ſome Advices of Importance.

Dec. 7. It is moſt confidently reported at the Court End of the Town, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will Command in the Spring a very important Expedition againſt France; in which, it is ſaid, there will be made Uſe of not leſs than [illegible] Land Forces.

We hear his Royal Highneſs is to re-aſſume his Command in the Army; and that Lord Ligonier is to be appointed Maſter-General of the Ordnance, and Governor of Portſmouth.

Portſmouth, Nov. [illegible] Yeſterday arrived at Spithead from America his Majeſty's Frigate [illegible], the [illegible] The above Gentleman has taken [illegible] Prizes ſince his Departure from England, moſt of them rich.

Portſmouth, Dec. 1. We hear that we are to have a very large Armament here in the Spring, and that Lord [illegible] is to have the Command of the naval Force thereof.

N E W - Y O R K, *February* 16.

The other Articles in the Engliſh Papers (worth immediate Notice) are—

"That his Pruſſian Majeſty has had no general Engagement with the Auſtrians under Count Daun, ſince his Surpriſe on the 14th of October. That inſtead thereof he remained in his Camp till the 24th, and was joined by a Detachment from his Brother Prince Henry, when he ſet out for the Relief of the City of Neiſs, then about to be beſieged by M. de Harſch, which he happily effected, obliging the Auſtrians to raiſe the Siege the 6th of November, and to repaſs the Neiſs.—On the King's Way his Vanguard was attacked by a Party of Huſſars and Dragoons, of whom he cut 800 to Pieces. After this, the King directly ſet out on his Return for Luſatia, and with ſurpriſing Expedition reached Bautzen on the 13th, and ſoon after obliged Count Daun to raiſe the Siege of Dreſden, and retreat towards Pirna, in Bohemia;—Daun at firſt having thought to take the Advantage of his Majeſty's Abſence into Sileſia, and to reduce that City, if poſſible.——The Pruſſians are in Poſſeſſion of Freyberg, and the Army of the Empire continues to retire before them. The whole Force of the Pruſſians were to aſſemble near Dreſden the 16th of November.——The King of Pruſſia, by his inimitable Conduct, raiſed ſix Sieges at one and the ſame Time, viz. Thoſe of Colberg, of Neiſs, of Coſſel, of Dreſden, of Torgau, and of Leipſick. That of Coſſel indeed Prince Iſenburgh obliged the French to raiſe. That to all Appearance the Campaign is drawing near to a Concluſion, if his Pruſſian Majeſty did not prevent it, by inclining to continue as active this Winter as he did the laſt.——That ſoon after the raiſing the Siege of Torgau, the Generals Dohna and Wedel attacked General Haddick, (who beſieged the Place) and took 5000 Priſoners, beſides 45 Pieces of Cannon. This News is from Dreſden, where his Pruſſian Majeſty is, dated the 20th of November.

——That the Spaniſh Miniſtry, ſince the Death of the Queen, was [illegible] Project in which the Court of [illegible] ately. That a new and melancholy Proſpect was likely to be opened to Europe, which on the Death of his Catholick Majeſty (who is incapable of tranſacting any Affairs of State) will ſee itſelf embroiled in a freſh War for the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, as probably the Sons of the Farneſe Queen will get Poſſeſſion of Spain. That the French Army under Contades and Soubiſe, were marching to repaſs the Rhine. That the Court of France was in prodigious Perplexities, great Diſſentions reigning, a Change in the Miniſtry talked of, and the King 'twas thought would reſign the Crown to the Dauphin.—That the Ruſſian Court was not ſo much French as it was before, ſeeing that the Courts of Verſailles and Vienna were not exact in paying their Subſidies, they being conſiderably in Arrear. That a Rupture between Great-Britain and Sweden was expected: That his Pruſſian Majeſty had naturalized the Captain and Crew of an Engliſh Privateer, and given them a Pruſſian Commiſſion to act againſt the Swedes; and that other Engliſh Privateers were going into the Baltick for the ſame Purpoſe, and an Application, it was ſaid, was made for ſome Engliſh Men of War, alſo to go thither.

That it is certain ſome Propoſals of Peace have been made by France to the Britiſh Court; but that they were rejected, and Preparations were making for proſecuting the War with extraordinary Vigour, a Reſolution being taken not to liſten to any Accommodation till the Enemy be reduced to offer *Carte Blanche*.—That in Conſequence thereof, 15,000 Tons of Shipping was taken up for the Government's Service; and that the ſame Number of (15,000) Men, were to be carried upon ſome Expedition abroad, which ſo embarraſſes the French Councils, that they are totally at a Loſs how to direct their Operations, either for Defence, or Offence, as they neither knew whether this great Force is to be employed in Europe or America.——That a Number of 5000 Men were immediately to be ſent to North-America.——That another Body of 30,000 Men was to be employed under the Duke of Cumberland, ſuppoſed to be on the Coaſt of France. That there remained at Spithead, after the failing of Commodore Hughes and Keppel (the former for the Weſt-Indies, and the latter for the Coaſt of Africa) Nineteen Sail of Men of War, and that Ten new 74 Gun Ships were near launching, as an Addition to the Bulwark of the Engliſh Nation. That a Squadron of 5 Men of War, 3 Frigates, and 30 Tranſports, ſail'd from Breſt the 16th of November, and was ſeen by his Majeſty's Ship the Huſſar, ſteering to the Weſtward. That a large Squadron was preparing for the Mediterranean, and Men actually ſhipping off for Gibraltar. That Lord Colvil was bound to the Eaſt-Indies, as Commodore to a Fleet bound thither, to meet the French in that Part of the World. That a Fleet was going to relieve Admiral Saunders in the Bay of Biſcay. That all Sorts of Warlike Stores were ſhipping for Louiſburg, and 50 Tin Boats ordered to be got ready at Woolwich, for North-America. That Numbers of others were ordered to be got ready for the Service of a ſecret Expedition. That a final Anſwer was ſent to the Dutch Merchants Memorial, relating to the Captures made by the Engliſh Privateers, which was preſented by the Dutch Merchants to the Princeſs Governante, and by her tranſmitted to Great-Britain. That Letters from Madrid, Naples, and Turin adviſe, that a conſiderable Augmentation was making in their Troops, People being employed in all the Catholick Swiſs Cantons, in raiſing Men for the Service of Spain, but with what Deſign is not known.

That very judicious Propoſals were offered for the raiſing ſeveral Millions of Money for the Uſe of the Government, in the Year 1759. And that, unleſs a Reconciliation ſoon took Place, not only between the preſent contending Parties, but alſo ſuch as were likely to come to a Rupture, Europe in general was like to be in a greater Flame than ever. In ſhort, ſuch a Spirit and Unanimity to carry on the preſent juſt and neceſſary War againſt the Enemies of his Britannic Majeſty and his Allies, was never in a Britiſh Council.—

A Paragraph of a Letter brought by the Packet, dated London, December 7, 1758.

"*There never was greater Unanimity than there is in the preſent Parliament. Mr.* PITT *continues the Darling of the Public; his Conduct in the Houſe is greatly admired, his Plans approved, and his Meaſures, which will be vigorous, will be puſhed. A vaſt Sum of Money will be raiſed for the Year* 1759, *and the Forces increaſed: We hear that* 10,000 *will ſoon be ſent to America, with a powerful Fleet: And that a conſiderable Reinforcement will be ſent to Prince Ferdinand. Another ſecret Expedition is talk'd of, to ſome Place* [illegible] *the* [illegible] *Engliſh* [illegible]

The Commons have voted their Thanks to Admiral Boſcawen, Officers and Amherſt. A great many Tranſports are taken up. Dutch Prizes are continually brought in, and many condemned. A Motion was made in the Houſe of Commons to addreſs the King to annex Cape Breton to this Kingdom, but was oppoſed very juſtly, as the Events of War are uncertain; Sir John Philips made the Motion. On the Continent the King of Pruſſia has done Wonders, for in leſs than a Fortnight he oblig'd the Enemy to raiſe the Sieges of ſix different Places; the Ruſſians are retiring towards Poland. The Armies near the Rhine, are going into Winter Quarters.

"*The Taxes this Year, 'tis ſaid, will be ſome Addition to Malt and Sugar; but this is yet uncertain, the Plan to raiſe the Money is not yet fixed.*"

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 1.

The Expreſs which came to his Excellency Governor SHARPE, on Sunday Evening laſt, ſet out next Morning for *Williamſburg*. Since which we have received ſome of the ST. CHRISTOPHER'S GAZETTES, of the latter End of *January* (*via Virginia*) from which we have taken the following Articles:

"ANTIGUA, *January* 15.

"Yeſterday 2 Tranſport Ships arrived at *Engliſh* Harbour from *Barbados*, under Convoy of "his Majeſty's Ship *Amazon*, with Orders to take "on board his Majeſty's 38th Regiment, commanded by Major *Melville*, to join the Fleet "and Army which arrived at *Barbados* the 3d Inſtant.——By theſe Ships we have received the "following

"*LIST of the SHIPS under the Command of Commodore* JOHN MOORE.

Ships.	Captains.	Guns.	Men.
St. George,	Gayton,	90	750
Cambridge,	Com. Moore, Burnet,	80	650
Norfolk,	Hughes,	74	600
Burford,	Gambier,	70	520
Lancaſter,	Mann,	66	520
Buckingham,	Tyrrell,	64	520
Berwick,	Harman,	64	520
Panther,	Shuldham,	60	420
Lion,	Trelawney,	60	420
Rippon,	Jekyl,	60	420
Briſtol,	Leſlie,	50	350
Wincheſter,	Lecras,	50	350
Roebuck,	Lynn,	40	280
Woolwich,	Parker,	40	280
Renown,	Mackenzie,	32	220
Amazon,	Norton,	20	160
Rye,	Deering,	20	160

"Four Bombs; and the Weaſel, Kingfiſher, "Barbados, Bonetta, Spye, and Antigua Sloops.

"There are 6 Regiments of Foot, 800 Marines, "and 4 Companies of Artillery, in all about 8000 "Men, under the Command of General *Hopſon*. "The Fleet conſiſted of between 80 and 90 Sail.

A LIST of the ARMY arrived at Barbados *the 3d Inſtant.*

STAFF, appointed for the preſent Expedition, *October* 14, 1758.

Commander in Chief, Major-General *Hopſon*.

Major-General, the Hon. Col. *Barrington*.

Brigadier-Generals: Col. *Armiger*; Col. *Haldane*, (Governor of *Jamaica*); Lieut. Col. *Trapaud*, (of the Old Buffs); and Lieut. Col. *Clavering*, (of the Guards).

Chief Engineer, Lieut. Col. *Cunningham*.

Aſſiſtant Ditto, Capt. Lieut. *Kennedy* (*Durour's*).

Commanding Officer of the Artillery, Major *Samuel Cleveland*.

Deputy Adjutant General, Lieutenant Col. *Robert Shaw*.

Deputy Quarter Maſter-General, Lieutenant Col. *James Cunningham*.

Aids de Camp to the Commander in Chief: Major *Charles Anſtruther* (Major by Brevet); Capt. *Henry Townſend*; and *Matthew Burt*, Eſq;

Aid de Camp to General *Barrington*, the Hon. *Alexander Leſlie*.

Majors of Brigades: Capt. *David Dickſon*; Capt. *S. Appleton*; Capt. *Dundas* (*Dutch* Half-pay); and Capt. *Cleland*.

Secretary to the Commander in Chief, Mr. *Maſſe*, who is alſo Judge Advocate.

Lieut. Col. *Rigcault*, and Major *Campbell*, have the Command of the Marines.

"We hear the 38th Regiment will embark on "Monday. It muſt have given Pleaſure to every "Well wiſher to his Country, to obſerve with "what Chearfulneſs the Order for Embarkation "was received by the whole Regiment.

"*January* 17. This Morning Capt. *Kent* "arrived from *Barbados*; and by him we learn, "that the Fleet, conſiſting of 90 Sail, ſail'd from "thence laſt Saturday Morning; that the Army "had been joined by 700 *Highlanders* from *New-York*, and at the Time they ſailed from *Barbados*, conſiſted of good Men, beſides a Regiment "of 1000 Men raiſed at *Barbados*, and 500 Negroes; and that the Whole were fine Troops, "and in high Spirits."

"ST. CHRISTOPHERS, *January* 27.

"The following Particulars are an Account "which was brought down Yeſterday by a Gentleman who left *Montſerrat* the Day before, *viz.*

"About 10 o'Clock that Day the Privateer "Schooner *Michael*, *Joſeph Thomas*, arrived there "with 4 Prizes, which he had cut out from *Baſſeterre*, in *Guadaloupe*: The Captain of the Privateer gave the following Account:

"The Squadron, he ſaid, had been at *Martinico*, where they had ruined two Batteries, without ſuffering any Damage worth Notice. They "had landed 2000 of the Troops, who were oppoſed by ſome *French*, and a Body of Negroes "from *St. Vincent's*: But the Reſiſtance on this "Occaſion was very ſhort and inconſiderable, and "the Loſs only 14 Men killed, and 36 wounded. "But as it was found impoſſible, on Account of "the Leeward Current, and the Want of Wind, "to ſupport the Troops from the Ships, they were "reimbarked, and the Squadron proceeded for "*Guadaloupe*.

"They arrived in the Road of *Baſſeterre* laſt "Tueſday. The *French*, as ſoon as they perceived them coming in, ſet Fire to their Veſſels, "and cutting their Cables, they drove out towards the Squadron; but the Privateers, who "had Orders to that Purpoſe from the Commodore, ſaved ſeveral Prizes.

"They began to bombard Fort *Dimder*, and "the Town of *Baſſeterre*, that Evening. The "Town, which was ſet on Fire by a Bomb, was "burnt before the Privateer came away. The "Fire of the Fort was at that Time hardly continued, and Breaches had been made in it. "The Troops which had landed, found Nobody "to oppoſe them; they were ſtill landing on "Wedneſday Evening; when the Privateer left "the Squadron and Tranſports at Anchor in the "Road, and ſailed for *Montſerrat*.

"The Veſſels taken by the *Michael* are, a Privateer Sloop of 12 Four Pounders; a Sloop in "Ballaſt; a Brig loaded with Lumber, belonging "to *Boſton*; and a Ship in Ballaſt.

"On Thurſday was brought into the Road of "*Baſſeterre*, by Captain *Roſs*, in the Letter of "Marque Snow *Stapleton*, a Ship under *Spaniſh* "Colours, bound from *Cadiz*. There is Reaſon "to ſuppoſe ſhe was deſtined for *Martinico*.

"Capt. *Roſs* ſpoke at Sea with a Veſſel bound "from *Barbados* for *St. Croix*, and was informed "by the Maſter of it, That a Snow was arrived "there from *Liverpool*, the Captain of which had "declared, and had offered to affirm upon Oath, "that he left an *Engliſh* Squadron of 20 Ships of "the Line, commanded by Admiral *Saunders*, "engaged with a *French* Squadron of 14 of the "Line, in the Bay of *Biſcay*. According to this "Account, the *French* Squadron had a great "Number of Tranſports under their Convoy, "which were ſuppoſed to be bound for *Martinico*."

Port-Tobacco, February 14, 1759.

THE Subſcriber intending for *Britain* ſoon, hereby gives Notice to all Perſons who have Accounts unſettled, for Dealings they have had with him at *Port-Tobacco*, on Account of Meſſrs. *John Glaſſford* and Company, to come and ſettle the ſame by Bond, Bill or Note, without Delay, otherwiſe they may expect Trouble, without Reſpect of Perſons. He hopes that every one who can, will diſcharge their Debts to the ſaid Company before he leaves the Country; and thoſe who cannot, will have Time given them, upon proper Application.

He hereby further acquaints the Public, that the ſaid Meſſieurs *John Glaſſford* and Company's Store at *Port-Tobacco*, will be continued with the uſual good Aſſortment of GOODS, to be ſold for ready Money or Tobacco.

WILLIAM GAMMELL.

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THERE is at the Plantation of *John Baker*, junior, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horſe about 13½ Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder C R, and on the buttock with C, and paces very well.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

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pd 5

JOHN CAMPBELL, TAYLOR,

1 HEREBY gives Notice to his old Cuſtomers, and Others, That he now carries on his Buſineſs at the Houſe where he formerly lived, before he removed to his Plantation on the North Side of Severn) in *Annapolis*.

February 23, 1759.

X 1 STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber's Plantation, near the *Baltimore* Iron-Works, a Dark Brown Horſe, with a Blaze Face, hanging Ears, thin Mane, Switch Tail, about 14 Hands and a half high, has one white Foot behind, ſhod all round, trots, paces, and gallops, but has not any viſible Brand.

Alſo a Black Horſe, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with Something like a Diamond, is ſhod all round, and trots and gallops.

Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſes to the Subſcriber at *Annapolis*, or to his ſaid Plantation, or ſecure them, and give him Notice, ſo as they may be got again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings for each; and if ſtolen, and the Thief ſecured ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, Five Pounds for each.

CHARLES CARROLL.

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1 STRAYED on the 28th of *December* laſt, from the Subſcriber's Plantation, on the Weſtern Branch of *Monockaſy* River, about 2 Miles above the Mouth of *Luckett's* Ferry, in *Frederick* County, a Dark Iron Grey Horſe, about 5 Years old, 14 Hands high, has a ſhort Tail, a Star in his Forehead, and a long Scar upon his Ribs near his Flank, being torn by a Dog when young, but not branded, trots only, and lifts his fore Feet remarkably high, and his Knees behind almoſt ſtrike one another.

Whoever takes up and brings back the ſaid Horſe to the Subſcriber, at the Plantation aforeſaid, ſhall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward, paid by Wm. Chisholm

JOHN WATSON.

February 20, 1759.

2 WHEREAS *Charles Hammond*, of *Anne-Arundel* County, Gentleman, on the 27th Day of *May*, 1756, for the Conſideration of £. 1000 Current Money, did, by Deed of Mortgage, make over and convey unto me the Subſcriber, his Dwelling Plantation, and all other his Lands contiguous or adjoining thereto, together with the Reverſion of all the Lands allotted by the late Chancellor to his Mother, Mrs. *Anne Govane*, for her Dower in his deceaſed Father's Lands: And whereas the Subſcriber, on the 28th Day of *July*, 1756, on Credit of the aforeſaid Mortgage, did pay unto *Lancelot Jacques*, Merchant, a further Sum of £. 409 8 8, for the proper Bond Debts of the ſaid *Charles Hammond*, and alſo to other Perſons, likewiſe on the Credit of the ſaid Mortgage, to the Amount of a further Sum of £. 44 10*s.* 6*d.* in the Whole to the Amount of £. 1453 19*s.* 2*d.* Principal Current Money; which ſaid Sum of £. 1453 19 2 Principal Current Money and Intereſt is ſtill due and unpaid (except the Sum of £. 25 17 8 in Part of Intereſt): The End and Deſign therefore of this Advertiſement is to give Public Notice to all Perſons, who may be inclined to take up the ſaid Mortgage, and pay the Money due thereon, that there is the aforeſaid Sum of £. 1453 19 2 Principal Money, now due on the ſaid Mortgage, beſides Intereſt, except the ſmall Sum paid in Part of Intereſt, as is already mentioned.

JOHN BRICE.

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3 DESERTED the 6th of this Inſtant *February*, from Lieutenant *James Stevenſon*'s Recruiting Party, of his Majeſty's 47th Regiment of Foot, one *Richard Colier*, enliſted at *Baltimore-Town*, born in *Charles* County, *Maryland*, five Feet ten Inches high, about twenty five Years of Age, of a dark Complexion, and wears his own Hair. Had on when he went away, a red Surtout Coat, with gilt Buttons, inlaid with Steel, a white Flannel Waiſtcoat, and a Pair of black Cloth Breeches.

Whoever brings the ſaid Deſerter to Lieutenant *Stevenſon* at *Baltimore-Town*, or ſecures him in any Goal within the Province, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Sterling Reward, paid by

JAMES STEVENSON.

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2 *February* 24, 1759.

COMMITTED this Day to *Anne-Arundel* County Goal, as a Runaway, a Negro Man who calls himſelf *Charles*, and ſays he belongs to Miſs *Cockſhutt*, in *Calvert* County.

His Miſtreſs may have him again, on proving her Property, and paying Charges.

UPTON SCOTT, Sheriff.

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3 *Piſcataway, February* 13, 1759.

THE Subſcriber intending for BRITAIN ſoon, hereby gives Notice to all Perſons who have Accounts unſettled, for Dealings they have had with him at *Piſcataway*, on Account of Meſſieurs *John Glaſsford* and Company, to come and ſettle the ſame by Bond, Bill, or Note, without Delay, otherwiſe they may expect Trouble without Reſpect of Perſons. He hopes that every one who can, will diſcharge their Debts to the ſaid Company before he leaves the Country, and thoſe who cannot, will have Time given them upon proper Application. He hereby farther acquaints the Public, that the ſaid Meſſieurs *John Glaſsford* and Company's Store at *Piſcataway*, will be continued with the uſual good Aſſortment of GOODS, to be ſold for Money or Tobacco.

JAMES MARSHALL.

February 10, 1759.

RAN away on the 5th Inſtant, from the Subſcribers living in *Baltimore-Town*, Four Convict Servants, *viz.*

Peter Strang, a Carpenter, born in *Ireland*, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and has ſore Eyes.

Robert Jones, a Sailor, of a fair Complexion, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high; he is a well-ſet Man, talks full, and ſomething in the Country Dialect, and his Eyes appear to be a little ſore.

William Andrews, an old Man, talks very ſmooth, and walks a good deal bent, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, and of a dark Complexion.

Thomas Day, a Black-Smith, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, pitted with the Small-Pox, and was born in *Briſtol*.

They carried with them ſundry Wearing Apparel, which they will change as it ſuits their Conveniency.

They went by Water in a Ship's new Yaul, about 19 Feet Keel, has a Trunk in her with a Schooner's Jib, and a proper Boat's Maſt.

They alſo carried with them ſundry mechanical Tools, ſuch as Chizzels, Caulking Irons, Mallets, &c.

Whoever ſecures them, or either of them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive for each Forty Shillings Currency; and Three Pounds Currency for the Boat, paid by

X 3

ALEXANDER STEWART,
GEORGE FREEBAIRN,
MICHAEL DEFENBOUGH.

N. B. *Robert Jones* and *William Andrews* have been a good deal by Water this laſt Summer, and 'tis thought they may go to *Choptank* on the Eaſtern Shore, or ſome Part of *Virginia*.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Tracts of LAND, lying in the lower Part of *Frederick* County, well Water'd, Timber'd, and plenty of good Meadow Ground; for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or heavy Tobacco. For further Particulars enquire of

9 HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber's Plantation, at *Linganore*, in *Frederick* County, ſome Time laſt Summer,

A black Cow, with a white Face, and ſome other white about her, ſhe is mark'd either with a Crop in one Ear, and two under Cuts in the other, or two under Cuts in both Ears.

And, a Brindle Bull, mark'd with two under Cuts in each Ear, has a white Face, and ſome other white about him.

Strayed from the ſame Plantation in *April* laſt, Five Ewes and a Ram Lamb; the Ewes have two under Cuts in one Ear, and a Crop in the other, the Lamb unmark'd.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Cattle, ſo that the Subſcriber may get them again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward; and for the Sheep Five Shillings.

JOHN HAMMOND.

INSPECTORS, who are not yet ſupplied with BOOKS and NOTES for the preſent Year, may have of all ſorts, what Quantities they want, from Their humble Servant,

JONAS GREEN.

THE MANAGERS of the ANNAPOLIS LOTTERY, notwithſtanding the repeated Notice already given to Gentlemen in different Parts of the Province to ſend in Accounts of the TICKETS in their Hands [illegible] as ſoon as poſſible by the [illegible] of the [illegible] not having yet received them all, are under a Neceſſity of poſtponing the Drawing for a few Weeks. This is therefore to give Notice, that they will peremptorily begin the Drawing on the Firſt Thurſday of the Provincial Court, being the [illegible] of *April* next. They have fix'd on that Time, as there will be many of the Adventurers then in Town on other Buſineſs.

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4 STOLEN from the Subſcriber's Plantation at *Rock-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, on the [illegible] of *July* laſt, a Cheſnut Sorrel Horſe, branded on the near Buttock with the Letter H, has a ſmall Blaze in his Forehead, about 14½ or 15 Hands high, and a natural Pacer.

Whoever will give Information of him, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive Two Piſtoles Reward.

SARAH NEEDHAM.

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5 THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice to all Perſons indebted to the Concern of *Edward Trafford*, Eſq; and Sons, at *Piſcataway*, either by Bond, or Note of Hand, to make Payment as they become due, otherwiſe they will immediately be put in Suit. All thoſe that have not already ſettled their Accounts due from them to the ſaid Concern, and do not immediately come and diſcharge or ſettle the ſame, may expect to be treated in ſuch a Manner as will not be agreeable to them.

GEORGE BOWNES.

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6 *To be* SOLD *to the* HIGHEST BIDDER, *on Wedneſday the* 28*th of March next, at* UPPER MARLBOROUGH,

A PARCEL of likely SLAVES, for Sterling, Currency, or Bills of Exchange, by

DANIEL CARROLL.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, in* ANNAPOLIS,

7 A CHOICE Parcel of the very beſt Madeira WINES, in Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks.

LIKEWISE, a conſiderable Quantity of Sail Duck, *German*, *Iriſh*, and Check Linens, Loaf Sugar, &c.

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME.

On Monday the 21*ſt Day of May next, the Subſcribers will ſell to the Higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of Mr.* William Brown, *at* London-Town,

10 ABOUT 350 Acres of LAND, lying on or near *London-Town*, the Land being Part of the Eſtate of Mr. *William Peele*, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed. For Title, enquire of the Subſcribers.

JAMES MOUAT, }
JAMES DICK, } Executors.
JAMES NICHOLSON, }

To be SOLD *to the* HIGHEST BIDDER, *at* CHESTER-TOWN, *Kent County, for Bills of Exchange or Paper Currency, on Tueſday the* 20*th of* MARCH *next, being the firſt Day of Court,*

A MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, called *TOWN-SIDE*, commodiouſly ſituated in the ſaid County, on *Cheſter* River, for the Grain Trade of both *Kent* and *Queen Anne's*, being about 20 Miles from *Duck-Creek* on *Delaware*, 4 Miles South from *George-Town*, 16 Miles above *Cheſter-Town*, and 7 Miles from the Head of the River. The Tenement conſiſts of a good Dwelling-Houſe with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-Houſe with Cellar, Kitchen, Granary, and other Out-Houſes, with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Paſture under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharf, where a Veſſel of 2000 Buſhels Burthen may come and load.

The Premiſſes may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, on applying to Mr. *John Bordley* in the Neighbourhood.

By a ſpecial Power on Record from the late *Foſter Cunliffe*, and Sons, Merchants,

H. CALLISTER.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* *per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Advertiſements.